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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*Histoire-Musée de la République Française depuis l'Assemblée des Notables jusqu'à l'Empire.* Par Augustin Challamel. Tome première, royal 8vo. Paris, Challamel, 1842.

HITHERTO the greater number of writers have neglected entirely the popular documents of history. While chronicles, and state papers, and private correspondence, have been published and examined with care, few have given any serious attention to political songs, and satirical squibs, and caricatures. Yet these form no unimportant part of the materials which the historian should consult—they are, in fact, the only materials by which he can know one of the most important sides of his subject,—it is by them alone that he can judge of the state of the public mind, the interior of society, the feelings which exist and agitate beneath the surface, and of which the effects only are seen above.

Unfortunately this class of documents is of a very perishable nature. Caricatures and satires are proscribed by the class of contemporaries who alone preserve such documents—they are not admitted into public repositories—and their interest being of short duration, they are soon allowed to perish, even by those who prize them, particularly in times of great movement, where the troubles of to-day cause those of yesterday to be forgotten, and, in turn, are buried in those of to-morrow. The magnificent collection of engravings in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris is poor in caricatures of the last century, or in those of the present. The British Museum is miserably deficient in this class of prints. They are sometimes preserved in private collections; yet we might ask (with little hopes of an affirmative answer), "Who can shew a complete collection of English caricatures of the last thirty years?" and much more confidently, "Who can shew even a large collection of those of the last century?" In Paris there exists a private collection of the caricatures of the great French Revolution, singularly complete and interesting; and from those, in a great measure, is composed this most valuable work of M. Challamel.

We know that caricatures have existed in all ages, as efficient means of exciting the popular feelings: they are found amidst the primeval monuments of the ancient Egyptians, and we meet with them among the manuscripts of the middle ages, though they appear there only as a few scattered and mysterious remnants of the past. What would we give for a regular series of contemporary caricatures of the Peloponnesian war, or of the Roman republic, or of the intriguing times of the emperors, or of the English baronial contest in the thirteenth century? Alas! they have long disappeared; and it is only by some fortunate chance that we can obtain any thing like a series even of any period of the eighteenth century.

We have observed that caricatures appear to have existed at all periods of known history. The present is eminently an age of caricatures; and it is for this reason perhaps that we appreciate more the caricatures of the past. We see at every moment their effect on the multitude around us, and we perceive that

they must in a similar manner have influenced people's minds in past days. The French revolution was a lamentable, and also an instructive, tragedy. Like many other tragedies, it had its comic, as well as its tragic, side. The latter has often been exposed to view; but it remained for M. Challamel to bring to light the former.

Our readers must not, however, suppose that M. Challamel's book is a mere collection of caricatures. It forms a picturesque history—a serious and interesting work—a true picture of the age, inasmuch as it is a mere narrative of facts as they happened, and of feelings as they were expressed in private or manifested in public. The author has made an admirable selection of the caricatures of the French revolution, of emblematical portraits of remarkable individuals *historiés* (as the French term it), that is, a little caricatured, with emblems, &c. relating to contemporary events, of fac-similes of singular or important autograph letters; and, as an accompaniment to these, he has formed a text from the contemporary prints, satires, newspapers, letters, memoirs, songs, epigrams, &c. The first volume, now completed, relates to the earlier years of the great national catastrophe; and we are quite of opinion that in no other work is that eventful history told with so much truth or so much interest.

The book commences with a vivid picture of the state of France at the beginning of the

reign of Louis XVI., and of the causes which brought on the revolution. The first caricature in the volume is entitled, *La provision du couvent*: it represents a monk barefooted and poorly clad, carrying to his monastery a basket of eggs in his hand, and on his back a large fruss of hay, in which we perceive concealed a pretty woman;—a satire on the corruptions of the church. The next, entitled, *l'Académie de coiffure*, is a satire on the frivolities of the higher classes. In another we have a biting epigram on the calling together of the Assembly of Notables, and the heavy taxes which ground the people. The minister Calonne is represented as an ape, dressed up as a cook; he has convoked the geese, and the turkeys, and the chickens: on his sign is the inscription, *Buffet de la cour: Calonne, cuisinier*: and beneath the following legend,—

—Mes chers administrés, je vous ai rassemblés pour savoir à quelle sauce vous voulez être mangés?"

—Mais, nous ne voulons pas être mangés du tout!"

—Vous sortez de la question."

Many of the illustrations of this work form large plates; others, engraved on a smaller scale, are worked into the text. Of these latter we are enabled to transfer to our columns a few specimens, without which it would not be possible to give any adequate description of the book. The following is one of the portraits



*historiis*: it represents Latude, one of the sufferers in the popular cause just before the revolution broke out, and who had been incarcerated in the detested Bastille, which is seen in the distance, with the populace beginning to operate its destruction.

The capture of the Bastille in 1789 was the signal for a host of caricatures—every thing was made *à la Bastille*: there were snuff-boxes *à la Bastille*, caps *à la Bastille*, shoes *à la Bastille*, furniture *à la Bastille*. One of the most amusing caricatures in the first volume was the one entitled, *Prétentions à l'égalité des toilettes*, representing a fish-woman, dressed up in all the gay attire of a *grande dame*, with a panier of herbs on her back, and her fish before her, which she is offering for sale. This also is a caricature of 1789.

The royalists had their caricatures as well as the patriots; many of them engraved and published abroad: and this war of prints only served to aggravate the quarrel between the crown and the people. The nobles insulted the popular leaders. On one occasion the Duchesse de Biron was at the theatre, when there arose one of those battles between the galleries and the pit, carried on by throwing apples at each other, which were then so common, and the duchess received one of those projectiles on the cheek. Next morning she sent the apple to Lafayette, with the following note:—"Permettez, monsieur, que je vous offre le premier fruit de la révolution qui soit venu jusqu'à moi." We will give another *portrait* from this book: the ambassador of Sweden said of General Lafayette, "La réputation du grand général ressemble à une chandelle qui ne brille que chez le peuple et pue en s'éteignant." The phrase loses by being translated into English; but the Royalists of the time transformed it into a caricature in the manner following:



It was Lafayette with whom originated the *national guard*; and one of the early patriotic songs of that body, quoted by M. Challamel, characterises the three first heroes of the revolution in the following lines:—

"Lafayette, Bailly, Necker,  
Tous trois sont des hommes de fer  
Pour le bonheur de la patrie.  
Aussi vont-ils, en vérité,  
Tout droit à l'immortalité,  
Malgré la discorde et l'envie."

The caricatures made by the court-party had no small influence in destroying the popularity of Necker.

The favourite project of the earliest ages of this great movement was the junction in one common interest and one common fraternity of the three orders of the state, commons, aristocracy, and clergy, which it was pretended had been separated by the designing intrigues of

bad people. This, difficult at all times, was impossible in the artificial and unnatural position of society then existing in France. The

agitators were well aware of this; and they played upon the subject in a multitude of satirical prints. We may instance the following:—

#### LES TROIS FUMEURS.



*Le tiers.*  
Je fume avec tranquillité,  
L'essence de la liberté.

*La noblesse.*  
Forcée d'abandonner mes droits,  
A coup sûr je m'en mords les doigts.

*Le clergé.*  
Chacun ici-bas fume à sa guise,  
Je ne compte plus sur les biens de l'église.

Numerous caricatures of this stamp degraded the aristocracy and the clergy in the eyes of the people, and led to that terrible persecution under which those two classes of society soon afterwards perished. The clergy, in particular, were made the object of ridicule in every form. In the following caricature, the monks are

learning to be *bons citoyens*—to follow in the revolutionary march of the commons. The cut is explained by the inscription underneath, and is full of humour; the awkward movements of the ecclesiastics, learning their exercise, are comical in the extreme.



[Avec de la patience nous en viendrons à bout, et avec le temps nous marcherons comme les autres, et la nation nous fera devenir bons citoyens.]

It was in the midst of these satires and caricatures that the guillotine was invented, a machine which was to act such a terrible rôle in the sequel, although at first it only served as the burden of satirical songs. This instrument

of death took its name from its inventor. Dr. Guillotin mounted the tribune of the National Assembly on the first of December, 1789, to lay before the Assembly his new invention, which he described as an instrument fit to execute *les*

hantes œuvres !—"Avec ma machine," he said in a persuasive tone, "je vous fais sauter la tête d'un clin-d'œil, et vous ne souffrez point !" The Assembly burst into a fit of laughter, and among those who laughed loudest was Robespierre. Out of doors the machine was the subject of innumerable songs and jeux-d'esprit. The inventor was delighted with it—he carried his pockets full of little models of guillotines, and he cut off the heads of dolls in the presence of his friends and acquaintance, to exemplify the use of them.

We leave this interesting volume till next week, when we intend to return to it. When completed, the work will form by far the best history of the French revolution; and as it is extremely cheap, we cannot but think that it will have an extensive sale in England. We understand that its success in France has been very great.

*A Journal of a Residence in the Esmailia of Abd-el-Kader; and of Travels in Morocco and Algiers.* By Col. Scott, K.S.F., K.C. Pp. 264. Whittaker and Co.

This somewhat rattling, soldier-of-fortune-like narrative of an eleven months' excursion from Gibraltar, visiting the places indicated in the title-page, affords us, nevertheless, so many new and curious notices respecting persons and parts hardly known out of their African latitudes, that we think the volume will receive, as it ought, a wide public welcome. It has also the merit of being amusing; for our pugnacious and passably vindictive countryman gets into the thick of continual scrapes and adventures; and is as often in the midst of musketry flying about, as an apple-woman at her stall on the turnpike road about the season when schoolboys return for the holidays, with their pea-shooters in full discharge.

We have to premise, that after fighting as one of the British Legion in Spain, Col. Scott seized an opportunity of accompanying a M. Manucci, Chargé d'Affaires to the Emir, and apparently employed on a political errand to Espartaco; and arrived in Tetaun at the end of February 1841. The embassy was of an odd admixture; for he tells us:—

"Our party consisted of Mr. Manucci; a young gentleman of the name of Domingo Picardo, a native of Gibraltar, who went as Mr. M.'s secretary; a young Spanish lady named Madelina; and her sister, a young girl about eight years old. Madelina was tolerably good-looking, but, as the Spaniards say, *faltaba sal en el bautismo*, she had not much wit or grace. Mr. M. had brought her as a companion to his lady, who felt much the want of European society at the Esmailia, or residence of the Emir. Our servants consisted of a Spanish boy named Rafael, and a Brazilian black, on whom his godfathers and godmothers had bestowed the name of Candido; his open, frank nature did not belie the name bestowed on him. Two Moors going to Tlemecen, the one called Mahomet and the other Mousa, with a Jew of Tetaun named Garçon, completed our personal suite. A Capatras, or head muleteer, with eight men and eighteen mules and horses, formed the caravan. Such a motley group of Christians, Moors, Jews, and Arabs, afforded an amusing scene; French, Spanish, English, and Arabic, were alternately the medium of conversation: the confusion of Babel came present to mind. I must not forget a personage of no small importance in his own estimation, viz., an officer of the emperor's service, named Abd-el-Cream, who accompanied us as a safeguard."

Having described the mission, we shall next give a sample of the vindictiveness, or rather want of feeling, to which we have alluded:

"An unfortunate Israelite had the misfortune to come under Mr. Manucci's displeasure, for having unguardedly said, that the reason we had not entered Fez, was because we were not allowed to do so. This unguarded expression cost him a hundred bastinadoes on the soles of the feet, and gaol-fees, being imprisoned for some days, in order that he might rest his feet. This punishment was inflicted by order of the governor. We had also all the Jewesses in the house in tears in the evening, for the fate of a youngster about fourteen, a nephew of the owner of the premises. We always barred the doors at eight o'clock, and no one was allowed to be admitted after that hour, unless leave had first been obtained from the governor of the castle, Mr. M. The young Jew allowed an Arab to enter, on pretence that he came to see some of the Jews; this, however, was no excuse; a breach of all military discipline had been committed—the delinquent was immediately brought up, and, *via* summary jurisdiction, sentenced to receive fifty. The sentence was consequently executed on the spot. Hadgi Mohamet and Mousa, perfect adepts at the art of hamloog, as tying the feet is termed, had him on his back in an instant, with his feet in the air; and a fine orange stick, with which one of the soldiers administered the *quantum* prescribed, made the youngster call out *Aima*, mother, in splendid style, to the great amusement of the Arabs, who kept exclaiming, 'Kilb el Judi,' or dog of a Jew."

As might be expected, Col. Scott strongly condemns the unprovoked invasion and inhuman warfare carried on by France in Algeria; and describes Abd-el-Kader as a youthful hero, possessing a noble and generous mind. The former, he asserts, violated the treaty of Taafna; and the latter, he adds, will never submit, or lay down his arms, till a European congress decide on the cause, or the French confine themselves to Algiers, Oran, and other towns and territories, with which they agreed that their thirst for conquest and occupation should be satisfied.

But leaving general politics, we shall proceed with our author in his journey from Tetaun into the interior, picking out such incidents which befel him, and quoting the account of such sights as struck him on his way, as appear to us to possess most of originality and entertainment.

"We left Hamsal early on the morning of the 6th, and passing Zib-el-Felit, or the holy mountain, we remained in the valley of that name for the night. The only thing worthy of notice in this day's journey was the having passed the tomb of Zummara-el-Asara, the mother of Mahomet. It will doubtless be imagined that some elegant or sumptuous mausoleum marks the spot where the ashes repose of her who brought into the world him whom all acknowledge to have been one of the greatest lawgivers, since one-fourth of the known population of the world have adopted his tenets. But this is not the case—a large yew-tree, surrounded by a stone wall about four feet high, alone marks this interesting and memorable spot, which is considered so sacred, that the Jews on their way to and from Fez are obliged to make a circuit of near a mile, in order that they may not profane this holy ground. \* \* At six A.M. on the morning of the 17th, we left Charagah; the country continued the same as that we had hitherto passed through, beautifully undulating, hill and valley, capable in general of cultivation, but the whole affording

the finest grazing land. I have travelled through France, Spain, and Portugal, and the greater part of South America and Australia, and in none of these places have I beheld so rich and fertile a country as that which I went through from Tetaun to Fez. It is only to be regretted that the inhabitants of it should be sunk into such a state of barbarism that they are little superior to a New Zealander. \* \* \* \* \*

Mr. M. purchased a fine grey charger here, one that in England would have cost upwards of a hundred pounds, for the comparatively small sum of sixty dollars. All sorts of the necessaries of life are to be had here on the most reasonable terms; a good bullock of from five to six cwt. costs from five to six dollars; a sheep one-and-a-half; whilst fowls are to be had at about fourpence sterling each."

At Tassa we are informed, after a complaint to the Sheiks—

"Every thing was sent us in abundance: fowls, eggs, mutton, *agua ardiente* (which is made by the Jews from raisins and figs), and even tobacco, were supplied gratis. We had still to mount a guard of our own party here every night, notwithstanding the governor furnished us with six soldiers,—even they were not to be placed much dependence on. A few weeks before, the house we lived in had been robbed; in fact, the greater part of Morocco and Fez are unsafe, owing to the mistaken policy of the present emperor, who seldom punishes with death—this having led to the natural consequence, that his authority is set at naught. Robbers abound, knowing that if they are caught in the fact, the only penalty they will incur will be a fine proportionate to the property they may be known to possess; consequently many escape any punishment whatever, the Mahomedan law being something similar to the English in one point, viz., that where there is nothing, the king loses his rights."

"Let not (he says a little farther on, describing the treatment of two French renegades and one Spanish deserter)—let not the reader accuse me of want of veracity when I state, that so little value is placed upon a renegade's life here, that the unfortunate Spaniards who escape from Ceuta, or Melilah, are sold by the chiefs into whose hands they fall for from three to four dollars each. Those who have the good fortune—if such it may be called—to reach Fez, are made to enter the body-guard of the emperor, which consists of about 6,000 French and Spanish renegades; or they are sent to Ligouri, a town situated about sixteen leagues to the south of Fez. They are formed into regiments, and officers are selected from the most intelligent amongst them; here they are given ground, furnished with wives, and paid at the rate of three dollars per month. They are considered as a sort of soldier-peasants, being obliged to serve the emperor whenever called upon,—something on the plan of the Russian military villages,—which is never the case, unless the emperor himself takes the field."

All these particulars recommend themselves to us as being sufficiently indicative of the state of Morocco, and, indeed, of all this quarter of Africa; for wherever the traveller went, there were similar signs of lawlessness, barbarity, want of order, and utter disregard of human sufferings and life, though a certain sort of wild justice was practised by the Emir and others in authority. He had a chase from a French *razia* from Oran, but got safely to Mascara, where a good deal of fighting was going forward. The following extract, treating also of different matters, will be perused with interest.



"In consequence of to-day being so great a festival, there was nothing to be heard but the firing of muskets in all directions; and frequently the Arabs were to be seen amusing themselves by pointing their muskets at the Jews, who did not much relish this part of the diversion, as a stray musket might chance to be loaded with ball. There is not much trade carried on here at present, the products of the country, such as camel's hair, wax, and wool, not affording a sufficient profit to convey over land to Tangiers or Tetaun; that is, in the opinion of the Moorish trader, who is content with nothing less than cent per cent, and the Jews here are none of them sufficiently opulent or enterprising to undertake any trade of consequence. The wool of Algiers is of various quality. Towards Constantina it is much finer than in the western provinces; but so little attention is paid to the breeding of their flocks by the Arabs, that all qualities of wool are to be met with in the same tribe, some of which in England would bring 2s. 8d. per pound, whilst others would not be worth more than 8d. However, still an immense profit is to be made on it, as a fleece is to be had here at from 4d. to 6d., weighing from two to four pounds, according to the fineness of the wool; and if it be wether or ewe wool, the former is always much more weighty than the latter. The duty on shipping wool in Morocco is five dollars per cwt., which, added to the expense of land-carriage for four hundred miles, brings it to about 4d. per pound at Tetaun.\* Wax is to be procured here at about fifteen dollars per cwt. The Cashmere goat might be introduced into this country with every advantage, the climate from hence to the Taafna being peculiarly adapted for that animal. The common goat is sold here at about 2s. per head, full grown; and as there exists the most extraordinary circumstance in breeding this most valuable stock, viz., that in three crosses of the Cashmere buck with the common female, the wool or down becomes the same as that of the pure breed, it would be a most profitable speculation. A more strange circumstance is, that the progeny of the Cashmere buck are invariably white, like the sire; each goat produces on an average ten to twelve ounces of down, which is worth 20s. per lb. The principal manufacture of this wool is into the celebrated Cashmere shawls. The breed is to be had at Paris; it was exported from thence to New South Wales in 1830 by Mr. Edward Riley, and was found perfectly to answer in that climate, which is in the same latitude south as this is north. On the 6th we received information that the part of the convoy taken at Blida consisted of seventeen mules and eleven horses, and seventeen prisoners and one hundred and seventeen heads had been brought in to the sultan. This convoy had the ill-fortune to fall in with some of the tribes of the Metidja, who had a razia to revenge, and consequently gave little quarter. The Arabs did not state how many wounded the French had sustained, but an idea may be formed from the number of killed; four to one is usually allowed in regular warfare, but here the number of killed often exceeds that of the wounded. On the 7th we left Mascara for Tegedempt, travelling up a beautiful valley, whose rich soil

appeared extremely favourable for the production of fools, if one might judge from the number of monuments erected to deceased marabouts, or saints. I counted no less than fifteen of these monuments in sight at one time. We remained for the night at the foot of the mountains which bound the plain to the eastward, and on the morning of the 8th proceeded through a beautiful country of rich hilly land and valley. The hills were in many places under cultivation, yielding heavy crops of wheat and oats; maize being little cultivated till you come to the neighbourhood of Meliana. The French, we were informed, had marched a considerable force from Algiers on Meliana, and had attempted to surprise the sultan's camp. They failed in their principal object, which was to take his highness prisoner, but his determined courage and horsemanship were what saved him from this scrape. He was surrounded, and in the middle of a French square, who thought themselves sure of the one hundred thousand francs, which reward exists for the emir's person whether dead or alive; but uttering his favourite expression, 'Emshallah!'—with the will of God,—he gave his white horse the spur, and came over their bayonets, escaping without being wounded. He lost, however, about thirty of his body-guard, which is composed of his personal relations and intimate friends: amongst these was his secretary. We had brought a beautiful silver-mounted Turkish scimitar for this latter worthy friend; but his translation to the seventh heaven rendered our present unavailable. We gave it to Buccleigh, the governor of Tegedempt, and it afterwards flourished in his hand when he made the *razia* on the descendants of Sodom and Gomorrah."

There is a melancholy resemblance in many of the circumstances here related, and those which are so much the subjects of our thoughts at present in the news from Afghanistan.

"With the firm belief that paradise is open to him who falls in battle, or takes away the life of a Christian, is it to be wondered at that they rush headlong into danger, or give so little quarter? He who can boast of having cut off the head of an infidel is looked upon as already booked in the muster-roll of the seventh heaven. The unfortunate females taken by the Arabs had been all brought to the Esmailia, and placed under care of the Sultana. There had been six taken last year, who had all died of the fever which prevailed here during the summer, excepting one little girl, whom Mr. M.'s lady had taken charge of. Maria, the name of the child in question, was only about nine years old; she had been taken, with her two elder sisters, in the neighbourhood of Algiers. Her father was one of those deluded settlers who had emigrated from his mother-country, in the hopes of bettering his circumstances in the new colony, which was held out to them under the most flattering aspect. One night when he was absent from his cottage, it was attacked by the Arabs: the servant maid, who commenced giving the alarm, had her head cut off; the mother was felled by a blow from an Arab, but whether it was fatal or not, the children could not tell. The Arabs commenced plundering the house, but the shots which some of them had incautiously fired, bringing the French to the spot, they mounted their horses, and each placing one of the girls on the saddle before him, they came off at full speed, not taking time to see if they had killed the mother, or to bring off her head, which would have most probably been the case had they not had to make such a precipitate retreat. In the field of battle I have beheld

my *compagnons* in arms fall around with unconcern—this is *fortune de guerre*; the blood, however, runs chill in our veins when we hear of, or see such scenes of horror practised upon the innocent and defenceless. In this barbarous transaction was concerned a renegade, now in the camp of Bennalle, named Mustapha. This traitor to his country, and renegade to his religion, is notorious for the number of heads he has brought in during the campaign; he once brought in those of two young ladies, whom he and another French deserter had surprised in a country-house belonging to their father, and which was situated near the *maison carcé*. The particulars of this shocking murder the pen would blush to relate; from a wild Arab they might have been expected, but from Europeans, and above all, a Frenchman, such atrocities would not be looked for. Yet the daring deeds performed by this vagabond cause him to be so far tolerated by Bennalle, that he is allowed to mess with his servants. The usual style of passing the dishes first from the Bey to his personal staff, and from thence to the menials in his service, frequently caused Mustapha to come off with short commons. One day, however, he hit upon an expedient which secured him a good dinner, which was as follows. Just as the Kalifa was seated to his repast, a cat jumped into the tent with its ears tied together, and a devil of wet gunpowder fastened to them, with one of the same description to its tail. To avoid having their clothes burned, the tent was immediately evacuated by its inmates; the renegade availed himself of the confusion which he had created, to appropriate to his own purposes a fine dish of *koskous* and two boiled fowls. On the return of the party to the tent, the dish was missed, and search being made, the individual in question was found behind a bank, doing full justice to the plate intended for his master. Being brought before him to answer the charge of purloining the dinner, and introducing Miss Puss in so unceremonious and unwelcome a manner, he stated that he had done it for the purpose of securing a good dinner for once, as in general the plates were so well demolished before it came to his turn to partake of their contents that there was scarcely any thing left. Bennalle was so much amused at the fellow's impudence, that he gave him two dollars, telling him that after a good meal he would also require some coffee to digest it. \* \* \*

I had often heard of lions being numerous in this part of Africa, but had never seen any till to-night, when I saw two of them, by moon-light, at a short distance from the government building. I called Hadgi Mahomet, and pointing them out to him, he laughed, saying in broken Spanish, that there were more lions here than sheep; in fact, from the frequent roarings which we heard of these nocturnal visitors, he appeared to be borne out in his statement. It appears that Abd-el-Kader, like Araoun-al-Raschid in the Arabian Nights' entertainments, frequently goes about in disguise, in order to inform himself of the actual state of affairs; one night he came from the Esmailia to Tegedempt alone, to ascertain the correctness of a report which had been made, that it was unsafe to be in the streets after nightfall. He remained walking about the town till near midnight; on his return he had to pass the brook of Tegedempt, and it being the hour of prayer, he halted to perform his devotions, and was washing his feet in the stream, when a huge lion made his "handsome bow before him," doubtless having just dropped in, like Paul Pry, to make a call. The Sultan met the lion's stare,

\* In another place, nearly at the end of the volume, it is stated:—"Benabou, the treasurer, said to me, when the gold and silver were bringing into the treasury-tent, that if we could only get rid of our wool, &c., here, there would be enough to fill the tent with silver; and the old man was right, for I should imagine that at least two millions sterling of wool and wax are to be had in the territory of the Sultan at the present moment, as little has been exported for the last three years."

and with a frown, calling him a Kilb-ben-el-Kilb for intruding upon him at so unseasonable an hour, bade him begone for a Kaffer; strange to say, the lord of the forest cowed his head before the defender of the faithful, and, turning tail, walked off. By the Arabs this was considered as a miracle wrought by the prophet in favour of his protégé Abd-el-Kader, who is frequently styled by his subjects 'the beloved of Mahomet.' I should, however, be more inclined to place this circumstance to the generosity of this noble animal, who seldom attacks the human species unless driven so to do by extreme hunger. The Arabs say that the females of their tribes, if a lion makes his appearance at their tents, have only to shew him their breasts, when he invariably hangs down his head and walks away. Although a traveller, and used to strange stories, I did not exactly give credit to this assertion."

To this piece of natural history follows a satirical account of the burning of Taasa, and the sacking of Tegedempt by the French razi, accompanied by the Bourbon princes, in May:—

"On the morning (says the writer) of the 28th we visited the ruins of Tegedempt. The only signs to be seen of a field of battle, were two dead horses and the headless body of a Frenchman. In the Spanish war, when any particular action was gained, or town taken from the enemy, the army concerned in the operation was rewarded by a medal to commemorate the victory. Should Louis Philippe reward his brave troops with a medal for this expedition, I would recommend its being a medal bearing on the one side 'Tegedempt, 25th of May,' and on the other a dog in the last agonies, suspended from the gate of a castle; which would be most appropriate, as, not finding in the town bipeds on whom to vent their desire of slaughter (one man excepted, who from old age was unable to make his escape, and was inhumanly butchered), they put to death all the unfortunate dogs to be found; I counted fifty dead carcasses on the field, near the town, and in the streets.

The desire of the French expeditions to capture the emir, for the sake of the immense reward offered for him, had an amusing illustration in the following *affaire manquée*:—

"Gil Ali informed me that one hundred and seventy stand of arms had been taken during the last two months, that is to say, picked up, belonging to the killed and wounded. Four Arabs arrived here as prisoners, charged with having taken bullocks to Mozaganem to supply the French troops. The Koran lays down, that any Mussulman who, in time of war, shall be convicted of supplying the infidels with provisions, or any other articles for their use, shall, for the first offence, lose the right hand and right foot; for the second, the left hand and left foot; and for the third, the head. This being the first offence of which they had been convicted, they were sentenced to lose their right hands and feet the first market-day. They generally die from the results of this operation, which is performed with a butcher's knife by the executioner; who, however expert he may be in the Arab method of hanging, is no surgeon, as was proved by the fate of the individuals in question, who all died within a day or two after he had performed the operation on them. 26th June we received information, that the French general commanding in Mascara, having been made acquainted that the emir had only about eight hundred men, including cavalry and infantry, with him in his camp, which was situated in a garden, about a quarter of a league from the town, formed the plan of attempting his capture by surprise. The sortie

was fixed for the night of the 21st, at 2 A.M.; but the emir, who has an espionage established in all the towns held by the French, received information of their intention, and moved his camp after dark about two miles further back. The French troops, to the number of about two thousand, having left the town at the hour appointed, proceeded with the greatest silence, and, surrounding the garden in which the camp had been situated, anxiously awaited the coming day, congratulating each other with the hopes of obtaining possession of his highness, for whose person, whether dead or alive, a hundred thousand francs reward had been offered by the French government. The avaricious passed the hours till dawn appeared with anxiety, each expecting that he was to be the happy individual into whose hands this golden prize was destined to fall, and had already disposed of how the riches thus acquired were to be employed to the best advantage; the young and enthusiastic viewed themselves decorated with the cross of the legion of honour, and transporting themselves to the Jardin des Tuilleries, beheld each finger designating him as the individual who had been fortunate enough to pluck out this sore thorn from the side of *la grande nation*, whilst his *chère amie*, with looks of admiration was saying to him, '*Tiens, c'est toi qui a vaincu Abd-el-Kader; pour ça il faut que je te donne un baiser, mon héros.*' All was ardour and enthusiasm; time rolled slowly on; and the stars had just begun to withdraw their light on the approach of the bright orb of day, when the cordon having been *reserré*, the golden fruit which was expected to have been found in this garden of Eden was turned, like that in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, to bitter ashes. '*Sacre bleu! le gamin est échappé*,' passed from one to another; and they returned to Mascara, the golden visions of the night being melted into thin, thin air, whilst their disappointment was added to by the taunts of the Arabs, who now attacked their rear-guard."

This shews something of the wild justice administered by sultans, emirs, marabouts, sheiks, and others in power.

"On the 19th two Jews were taken in the neighbourhood of Oran, with the canteen-man of the French division. They were taken to Tlemcen, by Bouhamidi; the Frenchman was placed in the mecnour, with the other prisoners; but the Jews were put up for sale. The Arabs bid two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for them, to cut off their heads; but their brethren of Tlemcen gave two hundred and forty for them, saving their necks from the ataghan,—at least for this time."

But we have gone into so many of Col. Scott's stories, that we must omit many others, about robbers, and lions, and Jewesses, and fair Moslems seen by accident or slight; and devote what remains of our space to what is briefly said of Abd-el-Kader. The reception at the Esmailia is thus told:—

"Having put ourselves in visiting order, we proceeded to have an interview with him. He received us in the treasurer's tent, after performing the ceremony of touching his hand and kissing our own; a custom I like much better than that of kissing the hand of another, although it be that of a fair lady—even the once-beautiful Christina, the only European sovereign to whom I had the honour of paying this homage. His highness received Mr. M. as an old friend, begging us to seat ourselves alongside him. He expressed his high esteem for the nation to which I belonged, and his pleasure at my safe arrival. After a long conversation, it was determined that my services

would be most effectual to his highness by remaining at the Esmailia, where information was sent from all quarters, and I could be enabled to judge better of the plan to be adopted for the organization, &c. of his regular forces, by becoming acquainted with the actual state of affairs in his kingdom, as well military as civil. Amongst the most distinguished of the Mahomedan faith in the present day are ranked Mehemet Ali, and the emir Abd-el-Kader; and the former, from the continued intercourse with his territory, is generally known, whilst the latter is comparatively unknown, from the difficulty which exists in travelling through the empire of Morocco. \* \* \* This prince is descended from one of the most ancient families in Arabia; his ancestors are the times of the Romans reigned in the territory. His highness is about five feet seven inches in height, fair complexion, light blue eyes, oval features, and a countenance at the same time indicating intellect and benignity. He possesses a most strong natural talent, and a coolness in judgment and action, which render him capable of conceiving and executing the most difficult enterprises. \* \* \*

His dress is similar to that worn by most of the Arab chiefs: a white bernous, with large silk tassels on the hood and in front; over which is placed the black bernous, made of camel's hair. The common cord of black or white camel's hair, wreathed in several folds round the head of the white bernous, denotes the religion to which he belongs. Few turbans are worn here; but those of the blood of the prophet have a green cord, in lieu of the white or black ones worn indiscriminately by all the faithful. By them he is looked up to as the defender of their religion, and consequently as the chief of the holy war; in which light the present contest with the French is considered by the whole of Arabia, and, I may say, by all believers in the prophet."

His territory, from Oushda to the river Medjerda, is divided into seven provinces, each governed by a kalifa or lieutenant-general, and bringing certain regular and irregular levies of troops into the field. The French have, however, much curtailed the extent of his dominions.

We shall now conclude with a quotation shewing what the Arabs think of the religion of the English; and the nature of the slave-trade at Tombuctoo, as described by a native merchant direct from that city:—

"The subject of religion brings to mind a curious belief which exists amongst the Arabs, viz. that we in England are not Christians entirely, but of an amphibious sort, something between Christians and Mahomedans. They say that Mahomet was a great friend to the English, and wrote them a letter exhorting them to turn to the true faith, and that they should be the first people under his sway; and that we were almost converted, when the death of Mahomet put an end to the correspondence, and we remained infidels; but still we are not so bad as the others, because we do not worship images. It is also strictly forbidden by the Koran to make any resemblance of any thing supposed to be in heaven. I allowed them to indulge in this belief, which is so general, that to the question of what nation you belong to, when answered by 'English,' they reply 'Imlelah,' good; but if French, it is 'Kilb ben el Kilb.' For Spaniards, they merely value them in the ratio of the price they bring in Morocco, and call them 'Gallinas,' or hens. On the 7th, a caravan arrived from Tombuctoo; they had been fifteen days on the road from Taïlat, or the city of dates. I was informed

by them, that in the latter city dates are the only food used by the inhabitants; they grow wheat and other grain, but is given to the horses and cattle. The dates being dried, are ground and made into cakes. They had been upwards of three months from Tombuctoo, owing to their having made several halts at the different towns on their way. They had fifteen negroes with them for sale, principally girls; only one of them appeared to be above twenty years old, the rest were from twelve to sixteen; they appeared quite contented, being usually romping and playing about in front of their owner's tent, which was placed near the soto, or market; this is held once a week, on Thursdays. When this day arrives they will be exposed in the market, unless disposed of previously by private contract. Whilst I was looking at them, an Arab arrived to examine them, with intention to purchase. He commenced feeling their arms, breasts, &c.; and for one of the girls, the prettiest amongst them, who presented a bust which appeared particularly to strike his fancy, as he said she was *imlechah*, fine, he offered seventy dollars; the merchant in human flesh, however, asked eighty dollars, and no sale was consequently effected. The prices demanded for them varied from sixty to eighty dollars. Being desirous of obtaining information as to the manner in which they were obtained at Tombuctoo, I asked if they were purchased from their families, or were taken in the forays made by one tribe on the other. He said they were generally stolen from their parents, but sometimes taken in the wars; in either case they were brought to Tombuctoo, and deposited in a building outside the town, under the regulations of government, as the purchaser who went there was not allowed to enter the building in question to choose the number of slaves he wanted; but on stating the age and sex he required, and the number, they were brought out to him, and a bargain made for them, giving property in exchange, but that money was not received, it being there considered a sin to sell them for specie. The goods usually carried for this barter are haiks and blankets of Fez manufacture, and striped and plain cottons, beads and knives of European. He stated Tombuctoo to be as large as Fez, and was particularly anxious that I should accompany him there in December, swearing by the head of the emperor, and the sultan's, that he would bring me back in safety to Tege-dempt. Had I it in my power, I should not have felt the least objection to taking the trip with him, disguised as his servant, and remaining in a separate tent with him alone. By pretending to be deaf and dumb before strangers, I might have gone with perfect safety, taking my interpreter as another servant of his; and being cautious to avoid its being observed, as Burns says, that there was 'a chiel among them taking notes' which could only have been done by writing them by candle-light. And it would have been also requisite to have shaved the head, and put on the Turkish costume. More information is to be obtained in this way than by expensive expeditions, and being known as Christians, when you are looked upon not only as *Kilbs*, or dogs, whom to kill is to obtain Paradise, but as spies of nations whom they fear, as wishing to seek out the nakedness of the land, to pave the way for future conquest. Gold dust and ivory, it is needless to say, are principal articles of trade with Tombuctoo. Gold dust can be procured here at from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty dollars per lb. from the trader, but it is a monopoly which the emperor is desirous of maintaining; and to this may be

attributed the death of Davidson, who was no doubt got rid of by the emperor in order that he might not bring to light any way of perverting the Tombuctoo trade from Fez."

And here we end what we cannot but deem, though a desultory, a very entertaining miscellany.

*Passion and Principle. A Novel.* Edited by Capt. Frederick Chamier, R.N. 3 vols. London, Colburn. 1842.

NOVELS after novels follow in quick succession at the present season; so that, to prevent their excessive accumulation, we are fain to dismiss the lighter ones with a brief notice and a few short extracts. These volumes, edited by Capt. Chamier (against this spurious sponsorship we have already raised our voice), are of this kind: they possess no remarkable features, to call forth either praise or censure; and yet they will be found to contain a tale of sufficient interest to procure a continuant reading, to while away a vacant hour. The different characters of the two heroines, and of their equally unlike parents, will be readily understood from the following extracts. And first of Ellen Percival, and her rich mother, wedded to nobility:—

"Lights and tea arrived just in time to break the sullen silence which succeeded; and with them came bounding in Ellen Percival, overflowing with happiness at the change from the confinement of London to the freedom and manifold delights of the country, and her hands already full of flowers fresh gathered from the gardens. Even the presence of her step-father, of whom she generally stood in great awe, could not check her merry prattle; and it was well that it did not; for her childish and unfeigned delight in her new abode won back a smile to his haughty countenance. 'But, good gracious, Ellen,' said her mother, after listening languidly to her for a while, 'where have you been? you are all damp with the dew. You will catch your death of cold, child. How could Mary be so foolish as to let you go out at this time of night?' 'Mary did not let me, mamma. I chose to go, and ran away from her. I went about the garden all alone, and picked these flowers for you. Mary was so frightened when she could not find me.' 'For shame, Ellen! how could you be so naughty?' Ellen denied that there was any naughtiness in choosing to be free, and passionately protested that she would not be shut up in that hot, dark nursery. She might as well be in London. 'Well, my darling, do not cry. I suppose you must do as you like. If Mary cannot manage you, I am sure I cannot. Only do not cry, and make mamma's head ache. There, go and wish your papa good night, and go to bed.' 'He is not my papa, and I won't wish him good night,' answered the child, as she ran off, out of the sound of her mother's feeble—'For shame, Ellen!' \* \* 'And are you going away already, and leaving me the whole morning alone? What am I to do with myself? Come, Ethelwode, don't be so cross. Stay with me—or, if you are going out, shall I go with you?' The musical voice, and the beautiful face upturned to his, were not without effect on her husband, and he answered, in a mollified tone, 'I am going to ride to H— on business; so you cannot come with me, love. But you will find plenty of books and your harp in your own sitting-room; and there is Ellen to keep you company; and by and by, no doubt, you will have plenty of visitors, as, by this time, all the neighbourhood knows of our arrival.' 'Country visitors! what a bore!' yawned her ladyship; 'coming, too, of course, to offer con-

gratulations, and all manner of *mal-à-propos*. 'I am sorry you consider congratulations on your marriage with me to be *mal-à-propos*. 'Nonsense! I did not mean that, of course. But why cannot you stay with me?' 'I am no carpet-knight, and cannot amble all day long in a lady's chamber. Besides, I must go out on business. Good bye, my love.' 'Good bye. So like men—business is always their excuse for avoiding what they do not like. I wish women had some business too.' However, as Lady Ethelwode could not think of any business that a woman could have, she sauntered through the magnificent suite of apartments, in search of something to while away the long, weary morning. She reached at length the room which Lord Ethelwode had destined for her boudoir, and which he had provided with every luxury art could invent and wealth command. It was the last of the suite; and the large mullioned window opened on a stone balcony overhanging a rapid stream. Every rare exotic had been collected on this balcony; and, through the branches of the lofty cedars on the other side of the stream, glimpses of the hills beyond, and the wide sea, with its bright yellow sands, were visible. The sweet spring air was blowing softly into the room, and wafted up the sleepy sound of the running water. It was a perfect temple of indolence, and its fair mistress seemed to feel its influence, for she lay down on one of the luxurious couches with half-closed eyes; whilst Ellen sprang out upon the balcony, and fitted about amongst the flowers, looking even fresher and lovelier than they. 'Ellen, give me that book, and put that little table near me. How can you heat yourself so, child, with running in the sun?—you will ruin your complexion. Do get your bonnet, or come and sit still by me.' 'Oh, no, mamma! I cannot sit still this fine day, and I hate a bonnet.' And, shaking her long auburn curls, she sprang out again, and was back in an instant with her hands full of flowers. 'How long this morning is!' said her mother, yawning. 'I got up too early; tomorrow I shall breakfast in bed, for I cannot bear these long mornings by myself.' 'Oh, mamma, I wish you would get up, and walk with me before breakfast—it is so pleasant! And if you would play with me a little now, I am sure the morning would not seem so long.' 'Nonsense, child! Do you suppose I have nothing else to do than to act as your nursery-maid? You had better go to Mary, if you want to play.' Ellen did not want to play just then; but she could not imagine what her mother had to do that should prevent her playing with her. However, as she had gathered as many flowers as she wished for, she consented to sit quietly on the floor, and amuse herself with arranging them into nosegays, whilst her mother tried to sleep away the time she could find no other means to get rid of. Two hours were dozed away quickly enough, and then came luncheon, which occupied full another hour, as Ellen would dine whilst her mother lunched, and she jumped off her chair between every two or three mouthfuls to see the fishing-boats gliding, as it were, between the branches of the trees, and to watch the gradual disappearance of the rocks on the sands as the tide came in. At length, just after she had been coaxed and scolded into saying grace in as cross a tone as possible, the joyful sound of carriage-wheels was heard rumbling over the drawbridge, and Lady Ethelwode, rejoicing in the thought that the hours of solitude were over, repaired with unusual alacrity to the drawing-room to receive her visitors."



And now of Louisa Conway, and her devoted father resolute to fulfil a dying wife's last request.

"Sir Charles thanked his sister, both for the kindness she offered and for that she withheld; but again assured her his mind was made up, and no earthly consideration would induce him to part with his child. It was not, he said, in his eyes, even a matter of choice; it was a task imposed by Heaven, of which he could not shake off the responsibility, even though he devoted the trouble upon another; and he dared not trust to any other the formation of his child's character, on which depended the happiness of her whole life here and hereafter."

\* \* \* Notwithstanding Lady Frances's prophecies of the impossibilities of such a thing, he devoted himself to Louisa with the entire, unselfish, patient devotion, of which women alone are generally supposed capable. He had promised to supply the want of a mother to her; and with a mother's care he watched over the development of that young and tender being, and gave, almost with a mother's gentleness, the guidance and gradual instruction that is needed, and fostered and trained, with a mother's earnest brooding love, each good and noble faculty of her mind. The bitterness of grief, the aching sense of solitude, passed away from him as he gave himself, heart and soul, to the task; and a deeper and holier joy than he had ever known sprung up in his heart as he watched, day by day, his child's noble nature unfold itself in the genial atmosphere of love, and truth, and purity, in which she lived, and looked forward to the full fruition of the hopes now only budding into bloom.

\* \* \* The little girls were nearly as much astonished at Louisa's ways as Lady Frances was at her father's. They could not understand how it happened that Louisa was never happy in her father's absence, whilst they voted their mother a terrible bore. Moreover, Louisa's unbending love of truth was at times very inconvenient, when they got into any childish scrapes. No argument, threat, or bribe, could induce her to say any thing but the truth; though she often left untold, except when asked the direct question, what would have exonerated her from the blame, and thrown it, where it was due, on her cousins. It was impossible to make her comprehend any thing like trick, or cunning, or evasion; and her straightforward dealing often disconcerted not only her cousins, but her aunt, who was as fond of finessing and manoeuvring as weak minds generally are. Lady Frances and her daughters, who did not often agree, were quite of the same opinion on this subject—that they could make nothing either of Louisa or her father."

These extracts develop the germs of "passion and principle"—their influence on the girls' career for evil and for good—the promptings of these attendants spirits, "these fatal shadows that pursue us still;" and the moral of the tale we leave to those readers who are attracted by the first introduction.

*A Series of Monumental Brasses, extending from the Reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth; with occasional examples of later date.* By J. G. and L. A. B. Waller. Part X. London, 1841. Waller, Pickering, &c.

In a former number of the *Literary Gazette*, under the head of Fine Arts, we noticed the early plates of this work with deserved commendation; and may here add, that the subsequent engravings have well sustained the cha-

acter of the commencement, in the beauty of their execution, and that, to use the words of the authors in the present part, on one of the subjects they have copied, "the details are carefully elaborate." The work having commenced with plates, it was promised that "descriptive letter-press would be issued when a sufficient number of plates were published to form a connected portion;" and accordingly we have now a part in letter-press, illustrating fifteen of the engraved subjects, containing not only the name of the person represented, but as full a biography as can be collected, and, in several instances, an account of his family and connexions; with incidental notices of the armour and costume, and many matters of history illustrating the character and manners of the times, and containing a great deal of biographical, historical, and antiquarian information, shewing great industry and research on the part of the authors, who have been very particular in stating the authority for every thing they assert,—a practice we should be glad to see more generally followed. After a very few errors noticed, it is said, "the difficulty of ascertaining names and dates, when not furnished by the monument, is known only to those who are familiar with researches of this nature: it is, in fact, next to impossible to avoid error." This difficulty was, we believe, severely felt by the illustrator of the drawings left by poor Charles Stothard, of his Monumental Effigies,—and when a doubt occurs to which person of a family the monument should be assigned, the authors very candidly state it; and the reasons for the adoption they have made. The following is a specimen of the biography, which we have selected principally for its brevity, in accordance with our limited space. Of Sir Robert de Bures, A.D. 1302, 30th Edward I., it is said: "The name of Bures is derived from an ancient town on the borders of Essex and Suffolk; but in the latter county, and only a few miles distant from Acton, whence the present memorial is taken. The family were early settled in Essex; for in the 7th of John, one Henry de Bures did homage to William de Franchetre for lands in the parish of Rochford: and in the Close Rolls, 1st Hen. III., is a mandate directed to the sheriff of the county to give seisin, or possession, 'to Robert de Bures, of such lands as he was possessed of in the beginning of the war,' that of the barons in the struggle for Magna Charta. This Robert was doubtless the father of the one now under consideration; but we seek in vain for positive authority or information concerning the early members of the family. The records of the life of Sir Robert de Bures are very scanty; the earliest notice of him occurs in the parliamentary writs 15th Edward I., wherein he is summoned as the bailiff of Queen Eleanor, to march in person against Kes, the son of Meredith, a Welsh chieftain, accompanied by an hundred men, powerful in arms, from his bailiwick of Maillor Seisnek, in Flintshire. His name does not again occur in the writs of military summons; but that he attended the several warlike expeditions of this stirring reign is evident from the wardrobe accounts: in that of the 25th of Edward I. he is mentioned as with the army then returning from the brilliant and successful campaign against the Scots, in which John Baliol, their king, was made prisoner, and the nation reduced to the English yoke: he received thirty-two shillings for the wages of himself and two servants for the space of eight days, viz. from the 12th to the 19th of November. In 1300, the year noted for the famous siege of Caerlaverock, his name occurs

among the knights of the household, as receiving his fee of a winter and summer garment: he was no doubt one of those who took part in that exploit. A similar entry is made in the account of the succeeding year, after which there is no certain information respecting him. In 23d Edward I. the custody of the forest of Canok in Staffordshire was committed to one Robert de Bures; but it is not easy to identify him as the same individual. By an escheat 30th Edward I. we find the name of his wife to have been Alice, and that he held manors in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Gloucester. Gough has erroneously ascribed this monument to Robert, the son of Andrew de Bures, who died in 1360; the edition of Cotman corrects him, and places it to Robert, who married Hillaria, the daughter of Sir John Fermor, and who died in 1332: neither of these dates agree with the character of the figure, are grounded upon no authority, and may therefore be safely rejected for one more in unison with the costume of the time. The figure is represented cross-legged, and with a lion at his feet; but we are not able in this instance to shew that Sir Robert ever served under the banner of the cross; he might, however, have taken the vow, and have died without fulfilling it."

The memoir of William de Grenfeld, chancellor of England 1302, and archbishop of York 1304, describes a splendid career in public service both at home and abroad; and, as a specimen of the state of society in those times, we are told that, on the return of Grenfeld from one of his foreign embassies, "writs were sent to the archbishop of Canterbury (Robert Winchelsea), commanding him not to insult Grenfeld or his suit on their passage through Kent. There was a kind of hereditary jealousy between the two primates, as to the privilege of one having the cross borne before him whilst in the province of the other; this Grenfeld stoutly maintained; and being once on a visit to the abbot of St. Augustine's, he would not waive it even there. The extent to which these quarrels were carried, was a scandal to the times; and it appears plainly, from the king's writ, that persons were hired by the consent, if not by the command (*non sine vestra voluntate et mandato*), of one primate, to annoy and insult the other while in his jurisdiction." And a parliament being subsequently summoned at York, Grenfeld was, in like manner, "peremptorily commanded to abstain from offering violence or insult to the archbishop of Canterbury during the stay of the latter in his province."

On the brass of Sir John de Creke, and Lady Alyne his wife, 1325, "at the right foot of the lady's figure is a monogram, probably of the artist by whom it was executed; and consists of the letter N, above which is a mallet, on one side a half-moon, and on the other a star or sun. It is worthy of remark, that the same device is found on a seal attached to a deed 5th Edw. I., wherein one Walter Dixi, 'Cementarius de Bernewell,' is conveying lands to his son Lawrence. The seal of Walter has for

\* \* \* That this posture denotes the crusader has long been the received opinion, and may be retained with propriety until a better theory is advanced. For if, as is observed by Mr. Bloxam (*vide Glimpse, &c.*, p. 137), the posture might be adopted to give greater elegance to the folds of the surcoat,—a fanciful idea, and not proved by examples,—how can that opinion hold after the discontinuance of that garment, and the use of others so much shorter as to be independent of the motion of the limbs? It is no argument that the attitude is found so long after the last crusade; as it is well known that the mania was not quite extinct, nor the practice of taking the vow for such service discontinued, for several succeeding generations."

its legend [in ancient letters], s. WALTER: LE: MASVN.\* The occurrence of a similar device in two instances seems to shew that it was not an individual mark. May it not have been the badge of some guild of masons? If so, it will suggest that the same minds that designed the architectural structures of the middle ages, also designed the sepulchral monuments; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact of their generally agreeing with the prevailing taste of the times."

The changes in the fashion of the armour and costume receive equal attention. But we must stop. Our readers will see, from what we have given, the extent and variety of information afforded on the middle ages, and the careful industry which must necessarily have been employed in the collection of it. We know not which to admire most, the beauty of the engravings, or the fulness and merit of the illustrations.

*Specimen of the Catalogue of the Great Sale at Gooseberry Hall; with Puffatory Remarks.* 4to. Boone.

THIS is a good-humoured and laughable parody on the Catalogue of the Strawberry-Hill Sale, and is altogether an amusing shilling's worth. Among the curiosities offered for sale, we may notice, a lock of hair from the tail of Whittington's cat; a complete suit of ancient armour, wanting the helmet, pouldrons, vambrace, gauntlets, cuisses, and greaves; the nozzle of the identical pair of bellows with which Alfred the Great ought to have blown the fire when he suffered the cakes to burn in the neatherd's cottage; a curious spoon, the property of Peeping Tom of Coventry; and a host of other remarkable articles. The "Conditions of Sale" are peculiarly judicious. "The highest bidder to be the purchaser; and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, they shall delay fighting for it till the sale is over. The purchasers to give in their names and places of abode, as far as may be consistent with their personal safety. As the auction is made on the condition of prompt payment, no objection will be made to lots of halfpence." We would observe, that this catalogue is richly adorned with appropriate woodcuts.

*Low's Illustrations of the Breeds of Domestic Animals in the British Islands.* Part XIV. Longman and Co.

THE history of the Goat opens this new Part of Mr. Low's excellent publication. It is remarkable that not a trace of this creature exists in New Holland, the Polynesian Islands, or the vast continent of America. There are seven wild animals of the *Caprine* group known to naturalists, and they belong to the Alps, Caucasian range, Siberia, Abyssinia, and Western Asia and India. They inhabit the highest parts of mountains, near the line of perpetual congelation and the limits of vegetable life, beyond the altitude of the wildest of the antelopes. They have the senses of sight, smell, and hearing in exquisite perfection; and their agility appears to be almost supernatural. The breed has declined greatly in numbers in the British Isles, and even Wales begins to lack its old inhabitants. There are still, however, a good many scattered over Ireland, much to the benefit of the lower orders. Mr. Low thinks that they might be usefully increased, if our tastes would allow us to eat the kids as we do lambs; and he speaks highly of their value for the sake of the nutritious milk they yield.

The engravings are of the wild or white-frosted

breed of the bull, from Lord Tankerville's at Chillingham; the Hereford bull; the black-faced beath breed of sheep; a noble ram from Peebleshire; and Neapolitan boar and sow, imported by Lord Spencer. They are splendidly executed.

*Sketches of Life and Character.* By Alex. Campbell. Pp. 319. Edinburgh Printing and Publishing Co. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. A series of clever sketches which have appeared in Chambers's popular *Journal*, and in the *London Saturday Journal*; to both of which they lent so much variety and spirit as to be well worth re-issue in this collected form.

*The Naturalist's Library, Vol. XII.* Edinburgh, Lizars; London, Highley; Dublin, Curry. This volume of Sir W. Jardine's beautiful work is devoted to the *rasores* and *gallatores* of ornithology; being the 3d of that division and the 12th of the series, it makes the 34th of the entire publication. Six more volumes are announced to complete the design, and promise us equal instruction and pleasure. The plates in the present production are charmingly natural and admirably coloured. A memoir of Dr. John Walker precedes the descriptive letter-press.

*The Hand-Book of Needle-work.* With numerous Engravings. By Miss Lambert. J. Murray.

A VERY elegant and useful work. The directions how to ply the needle are plain and easy of comprehension, and the plates which accompany the letter-press and illustrate the designs will be found of great assistance to the ready acquirement of the art and its numerous principles. The ample instructions for drawing patterns, purchasing implements, framing, and properly finishing work, will be found not the least available portion of the book. The several chapters comprise—Stitches, embroidery, canvas-work, crochet, knitting, netting, braiding and applique, and bead-work; and the method of performing each is accurately defined. There are some slight historical chapters, that are curious; they give a cursory glance at the progress of needle-work from the time of Moses to that of Queen Victoria, and, together with the handsome "getting up," render the volume a fitting ornament for the table of drawing-room or boudoir.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE FIVE-SOVEREIGN OF HER MAJESTY.

(To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.)

Cork, 27th April, 1842.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure I have to direct your attention to the recent issue from the Mint of the five-sovereign of Queen Victoria—the noblest coin in the English series: and in the present case we may add, that, whether considered with reference either to its design or composition, that it takes an equally high station as a work of art; and that it defies the competition of any coin of any continental mint. On the obverse is her majesty's bust, inscribed "Victoria D: G: Britanniarum Regina, F: D:" The reverse is an illustration of Spenser's beautiful creation, in his legend of the Red Cross Knight, of Una and her faithful Lion. On the coin her Majesty is represented crowned, in her royal robes, walking by the side of the lion, extending her sceptre, surmounted by the dove, and by it guiding his course. The relief appears high, though in reality it is quite the contrary; the composition has a fine breadth, while the figures and draperies are clearly, yet most delicately, defined

and effective; the motto beautifully appropriate—"Dirige Deus Gressus Meos," and in the exergue the date "MDCCCXXXIX." Altogether, I would repeat, I think it the finest coin in the English series from Charles II., when the five-guinea was first introduced. The present coin of Queen Victoria is equally beautiful in its design and exquisite in its workmanship. The design, expressive though simple, and the quietness and effect of the figure of her Majesty, of the lion, and of the draperies, have never, in my opinion, been excelled. The perfect portrait of the queen in Una, and on so reduced a scale, is truly astonishing and captivating, from its characteristic expression and sweetness; though few but those who know the details of engraving can form an idea of the difficulty of condensing in such a space such accuracy of resemblance, and such fascination of expression, as the royal countenance presents. The obverse bust of her majesty can only be compared with Mr. Wyon's previous portraits of Queen Victoria, and comparing it with them, I am inclined to consider it his finest performance. I think it unites a higher finish, with more life and animation. The throat is more developed in action, though equally soft in finish, and the ear is more fully and delicately marked; the lips are more actually speaking, and the eye more intensely looking through you, and the flow of the waving locks from the forehead passing over the ear with more breadth and not less noiseless ripple—velvet in action, if one could fancy the movement of such a current. Nor should we forget the lion, submitting his haughty nature to the all-powerful guidance of female loveliness. He is guided, not humbled; convinced, not cowed; a free, yet willing captive: there is all the stern strength of the monarch of the woods, ready to start into awful action the moment that the sceptre of Peace may be lifted from off his neck, and point the direction in which his energies are to be allowed their terrible development. The contrast of this conscious but restrained power and energy, with the perfect peace and loveliness that withholds it from action, is perhaps one of the most striking and effective I have ever seen. It is most perfect and complete; and in concluding these remarks, which I feel fall so short of the merits of this magnificent coin, I would only revert to the peculiar gracefulness with which her majesty extends the sceptre, the beautiful roundness of the arm, and bend of the wrist and hand, and the noble yet easy flow of the royal robes—equally evincing the master-mind that composed, and the master-hand that has produced, the Five-Sovereign of our sovereign lady the Queen.

R. S.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### MYLONON AND GLYPTODON.

WE have already, in former Gazettes, directed attention to these recent and valuable additions to the rich and superb museum of our College of Surgeons. The remains of these gigantic extinct creatures were, however, at the time of our previous writing, in the laboratory, a mere heap of bones, or only partially arranged in the position they held in the living structures. On Wednesday evening, the restorations having been completed, so far as the osseous relics permitted, they were exhibited in the library to a numerous assemblage—a perfect skeleton of the mylodon, raised in natural attitude against a tree, stretching out its head and neck for the foliage on which it browsed; but only the bony scutella of the glyptodon, fitted

\* Both the monogram and seal are given in the text.



to a plaster frame, yet so accurately adjusted, that a perfect idea of the form and size of the huge animal, whose tegument and protector they once had been, was conveyed to the observer. Beside them were placed the tiny skeletons of their existing analogues, the sloth and the armadillo: and around, the fossil bones of the megatherium, of the same genus as the mylodon, and of other genera, for illustration; also drawings of the vast frames of the megatherium, anoplotherium, palæotherium, &c. Professor Owen described the proofs of the fidelity of the restoration, and of the certainty with which the habits of the ancient but extinct monsters can be determined and pronounced. He dwelt principally on the mylodon, and its relation to the megatherium of Cuvier and to the sloth; and pointed out the enormous size of the pelvis, the smallness of the cranium, the character of the teeth, and the position of the zygoma, the huge proportions of the ulna and radius, and the setting of the scapula, by which amazing strength was evidenced, that enabled the animal, incapacitated by his weight to climb, to draw down and break trees, to procure their leaves. But, previously to this, Professor Owen had illustrated, in the most able manner, how the skilful osteologist, by comparative anatomy, from a single bone could arrive at the knowledge of the genus—ay, often of the species—of the creature to which it belonged. The phalanx was the bone selected as the chief example. From the ungual phalanges it can at once be seen whether they had been adapted for a hoof or for a claw; and thence, by progressive steps, the relative proportion of every bone, their form, and position, can be decided. We are not, however, about to follow the learned professor through, to the uninitiated, his elaborate inductions; but shall merely state what an intellectual treat we had, and which all present must have enjoyed; and when we add, that amongst the audience were Mr. Guthrie, the president of the College (in his official robes), and many other eminent medical men, and also the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Campbell, Lord Ashley, Lord Alford, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. Neeld, and other members of both houses of Parliament, we have imparted some idea of the distinguished party who crowded the spacious library on this occasion.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

THERE was one observation made by Mr. Gasiot at the Electrical Soirée (see last *Gazette*), that we reserved for special inquiry. It had reference to the carrying out in this country, and "by a gentleman then present," the practical navigation of a boat by electro-magnetism. It will be remembered what a sensation the announcement of the like accomplishment by Jacobi created amongst scientific men. But little more than the fact was known here. We therefore felt interested in the statement made at Clapham, and have obtained the following information, not so much in detail as we could have wished, but sufficient to enable some opinion to be formed on the probability of the general application of the power, or to reduce the question almost to one of expense alone. The gentleman alluded to is Mr. Llewellyn of Penllagare, Glamorganshire. The size of the boat must be guessed from the fact, that it contained, during the experiment, eight cwt. of adventurous ballast. The battery used consisted of only eight pairs of Grove's of six inches square; the electro-magnetic arrangement was Mr. B. Hill's, described *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1283; and the speed obtained was from two to three miles an hour.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 25.—Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair. 1. A paper "On the Natron-lakes of Egypt" was read by the secretary. It was from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and dated "On the Nile, Jan. 18." The usual route from the Nile to the Natron-lakes, is from Terāneh, from which place the village of Zakook, the most northerly inhabited spot of the Wady Natron, is distant twelve hours' march. The road passes over the ruins of an ancient town; which ruins have of late years been turned up in every direction for the sake of the nitre, that abounds in them as in all the mounds of all the old towns of Egypt. The road, on reaching the summit of the low hills that skirt the desert, continues upon a high plain, with a slight ascent towards the west, varied by occasional undulations, for about twenty miles; after which it descends towards the Natron-valley, the bottom of which is lower than the valley of the Nile. The village of Zakook, founded about twelve years since by the Europeans who established works here for the drying of the natron, now consists of about fifty or sixty huts, with a population of 200 inhabitants of both sexes. The natron is found both in the plain and in two or three of the lakes; some of the lakes contain only muriate of soda; most of the lakes contain water all the year round, and some are dried up in summer. In those lakes which contain both common salt and natron, these crystallise separately; the former above, in a layer of about eighteen inches thick; and the latter beneath, in a layer of about twenty-seven inches. All the lakes contain muriate of soda, though few produce natron. When the water of the salt and natron lakes has evaporated, a firm incrustation is left, when the natron called *sottance* is collected. The natron is of two kinds, the white and the sottance; the latter taken from the lakes, the former from the grounds surrounding the lakes, and which is not inundated; the latter is of the best quality. The paper then goes on to describe the preparation which the natron undergoes to fit it for the market. There are several springs of fresh water in the Natron-valley, the purest of which is at the convents to the south; that of Dayr Baramoos being slightly salt. Sir Gardner Wilkinson is of opinion, that the fresh water found here and at the oases filters beneath the mountains that separate the Wady Natron from the Nile, and remains fresh from its not meeting with any of the salts on its passage. The process of infiltration is very slow, as the water of the lakes does not rise till three months after the rise of the Nile. The dip of the strata that border the Natron-valley is towards the north-east. Besides the population before stated of the village of Zakook, the four convents reckon together seventy-two inhabitants more. The valley produces, in addition to the natron, rushes (*sumar*) and bulrushes (*beer-dee*), used for making the well-known mats of Egypt. The best rushes, however, those used in the mats called *menofee*, come from the valley called Wady é Sumar, to the south-west of the Natron-valley three days' journey. Tamarisks and stunted palms, with the usual herbs of the desert, are the only vegetable productions of these valleys, besides the rushes. Gazelles, jerboas, foxes, and a few others common to the Libyan hills, are the only animals. The length of the Wady Natron is twenty-two miles, and its greatest breadth five and a half from the brow of the hills, the bottom being only two miles broad. The hills, and the undulating banks of the wady, are covered with rounded silicious pebbles, and pieces of petrified wood.

Of the Bahr-el-Fargh, or Bahr-beela-ma (river without water), Sir Gardner Wilkinson is disposed to deny its ever having been a water-course; he says it has none of the characters of one, and asks what has become of the alluvial deposit which should be found there, if in reality a portion of the waters of the Nile has flowed here? The paper was accompanied by a map, the result of observed latitudes of the measurement of a base and triangles.

The secretary made a few observations on the paper, after which

2. Mr. Cresson favoured the meeting with some account of some of the features and products of the west coast of Africa, particularly of the colony of Liberia.

3. Some specimens of electrotpe maps were on the table, sent from Dresden; and Colonel Jackson informed the meeting, that electrotyping was carried on in Germany with practical advantage, as by its means the splendid Atlas of Saxony might now be had for one-third of the original price; and no difference could be detected between the original impressions and those obtained from the electrotpe plates.

## CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 3.—The president in the chair. The first paper read was "An account of the tunnels between Bath and Bristol, on the Great Western Railway," by Mr. Nixon. These works are more than usually interesting from the frequency of the tunnels, their large dimensions, and the rapidity with which they were executed. The details of the execution were given minutely, and the paper was illustrated by a very artistical drawing.

After an animated discussion upon the prices paid for the various works, the deviations from the original line, and the comparative advantages of the different modes of working, Dr. Buckland described the geological formation of the locality, and pointed out the precautions which were necessary in driving tunnels through various kinds of rocks. In the unstratified rocks excavations could be made with perfect safety; but in those whose strata, or lines of cleavage, approached the vertical, greater attention was required; whilst in the chalk, oolite, marl, lias, and similar formations, the danger was even more decided: and it was contended, that in tunnels through such strata, unless they were lined with masonry throughout, even the vibration arising from the traversing of the locomotives and carriages might cause the sudden fall of portions of the roof. The landslips, caused by the accumulation of water, or by unequal pressure, were alluded to; and the more intimate connexion between engineers and geologists was insisted upon as most advantageous for both parties.

The next paper was "An account of the railroad constructing between Liege and Verviers," by Lieutenant Oldfield, an engineer officer in the service of the East India Company, who, in a tour through Belgium, enriched his note-book with remarks and sketches on professional subjects, whence he had drawn the materials for the paper. It described the general course of the railway, descending by the long inclined plane from the height above Liege to the valley of the Meuse, its progress along the romantic banks of the Vesdre, through tunnels and over almost innumerable bridges and viaducts, to Chaudfontaine, and thence onward, through the busy town of Verviers, to the frontiers of Germany towards Aix la Chapelle. The modes of excavating the tunnels, and the materials used in the other works on the line, were accurately described; the general acclivities

and curves of the road, the rails, chairs and methods of fastening them to the sleepers, and the prices of labour and materials, were all given in detail; and the whole was illustrated by enlarged diagrams from the author's sketches.

The following papers, in addition to Mr. Henderson's on "Diving-bell machinery," were announced to be read at the next meeting:—"Description of a steam dredging-machine, used for the Caledonian canal," by W. Elliott; and "An account of the explosion of a steam-boiler at Penryn works, South Wales," by A. Stephens.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

April 29.—Mr. Carpmal, "On the manufacture of India-rubber strands and threads, and the application of India-rubber in braided and other fabrics," referred to the old mode of making thread from the India-rubber bottles, by cutting them on spindles into one or two forms only of ribands, according to the quality of the material. He then drew attention to the present and greatly improved method of working India-rubber, partly induced through the dishonesty of the native collectors, but chiefly because of the increasing demand for the article. The bottles being obtained by weight, the natives soon began to introduce into the interior deleterious matter, or India-rubber of a very inferior quality, and mixed with other substances, to remove which the process of crushing, washing, grinding, and kneading it into a kind of dough or clay was adopted. By these means the purest India-rubber is obtained: a block eighty pounds weight was exhibited. The block is afterwards cut into a series of sheets, which, the edges of their ends being heated by steam and united, are placed on India-rubber cylinders, and then being made to revolve about 2000 times a minute, are cut, under water, into ribands from the continuous edge, or shaved into thin sheets on the surface-width of the cylinder. This latter is a novel and beautiful production, and is obtained 900 feet long, of 20 inches in width, and only the 80th of an inch in thickness. The ribands are divided into threads by a series of knives, separated by washers. The threads are then passed through girls' fingers, stretched, wound on frames, and left thereon for some time. The mode of covering, braiding, &c., and the niceties of the new braiding-machine were described. Formerly only a single cord at a time was braided; now braids of several strands are produced, and, by coloured threads, chequered fabrics of various kinds. The threads left extended on the frame, as before observed, become non-elastic, and in this state are braided; elasticity is restored by a gentle heat, when a slight shrinking ensues. Of this the manufacturer has taken an ingenious advantage: by cutting the outer strands, and still working with the same number of bobbins, the same width of braid is obtained; but when submitted to heat, the shrinking occurs in six strands instead of eight, and the edges are thus left beautifully fringed. Mr. Carpmal expressed his thanks to Messrs Keane and Nicholls for their supply of machines and fabric for the illustration of his subject; and he exhibited a specimen of an invention which promises well for carpets, rugs, tapestries, &c. It was like an urn rug, really beautiful, and had been thus made:—wool of different colours had been arranged and pressed tightly into a frame, a piece of cloth or other material was then made to adhere to the ends of the wool by solvent India-rubber, and by means of a knife

passing through the wool about an inch or so from the adhering cloth, a fabric was produced with a pattern—in the present case a bunch of flowers—according to the previous arrangement of the colours; the surface resembling the last new Axminsters, we believe known as "velvet carpets."

In the library one of Professor Wheatstone's many ingenious contrivances attracted considerable attention: the whole, or a series at least, are, we understand, to be exhibited at the Friday evening meetings. It was that beautifully simple arrangement for ringing a bell at any distance, dispensing with cranks, tight wires, &c. The little instrument—two horse-shoe magnets, with a revolving keeper, surrounded, of course, with insulated wires, as in ordinary magneto-electric machines—was placed at one end of the room, and from it two wires led any way to the bell-apparatus at the other; a single turn of the wheel—indeed, a single breach of contact—set in motion a current of electricity, which by the wires attached to a piece of iron instantaneously constituted it an electro-magnet, whose attractive power acted as instantaneously on a spring that set free a mechanical arrangement by which the bell is rung. In fewer words, magneto-electricity makes an electro-magnet, by withdrawing a spring, ring a bell. A thousand uses for this apparatus suggest themselves; but the first is at a park-lodge, to announce visitors to the castle two or more miles off; or why not at the lodge on Constitution Hill, to apprise of the approach of her majesty?

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, April 28, 1842.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of April 25.—M. Regnault communicated the sequence of his researches on gases, to determine—first, their dilatation between the same limits of temperature, but under very different pressures; and then to pursue the inquiry as to the expansion of air at high temperatures by comparison with the mercury thermometer.—M. Puissant, in his own name and that of M. Sturm, reported favourably on an instrument for tracing all kinds of ellipses, which M. Hamann and Hempel had constructed and presented to the Academy.

M. de Romanet read a memoir of his researches and views on the fatty substance of milk, the changes it undergoes, and the part it plays in nutrition. The conclusions drawn were—1st, the globules of different sizes which are seen by the microscope in milk at the moment of emission, and which tend more or less, by reason of their specific gravity, to raise themselves to the surface, contain butter in a perfect state. 2. All these globules contain butter, and nothing but butter. 3. This substance is in the form of pulp enveloped in a thin pellicle, white and translucent. 4. The action of the churn is only attenuation by rubbing, mechanically breaking the pellicles which enclose the buttery pulp, and setting it free. 5. If butter is suddenly formed after a certain time in the churn, it is because this mechanical action affects all the globules in the same manner, and very nearly for the same space of time, and therefore the destruction of the pellicles takes place almost at the same moment. 6. The remains of these pellicles thicken and whiten the liquid called buttermilk, as likewise the water in which recently made butter has been washed. 7. The acidity which is always manifested in buttermilk on the instant that butter is formed, however fresh and alkaline the cream may have been when

put into the churn, is due to the immediate contact of the butter and of the acid principles which M. Chevreul had detected in this substance; from this contact the liquid is preserved so long as the particles of butter are shut up in their pellicles.

This memoir was referred for examination, as also one by M. Andral, who, in concert with MM. Gavarret and Delafon, had undertaken a comparative analysis of the blood of man and of animals;—and one by M. Alcide D'Orbigny, entitled "considerations on the cephalopoda of the cretaceous group."

M. Ruhmkorff, explained an instrument which he had designed to increase the sensibility of the needles of the multiplier, without altering their magnetism. He asserts that the sensibility may be so increased as that a current that would cause a deviation in the needle of 15°, would with his instrument produce a deviation of from 60° to 80°.

MM. Guerin, Méneville, and Perrotet, addressed a memoir on an insect and a mushroom, which are destructive to the coffee-trees of the West Indies. The butterfly produced from the insect caterpillar is about two millimetres long. It is of a very brilliant silver colour, and belongs to the genus "*elachista*," which comprises the smaller species of *lepidoptera*. MM. Guerin and Perrotet make this a new species, which they describe and figure, and to which they assign the specific name of "*caféier*." This *lepidoptera* multiplies in a frightful manner, since in the climate of the West Indies it is reproduced, like the silkworm, every forty days. The other coffee-plague, the mushroom, infecting the soil, and bringing death to the young shrubs, was described, and a remedy proposed by the authors for both evils. The memoir was referred to a commission.

M. Bourros, from Athens, announced that at Amphissa (in Greece), on the 24th and 25th of March last, there fell soft mild rain of a yellowish red colour; and that after this rain the soil, leaves of the trees, &c., remained tinted with this colour. He sent, at the same time, some samples of a reddish dust, which he said had been collected, and was the colouring matter of the rain. This dust will be analysed.

In the same letter, M. Bourros mentioned a hen as having laid several eggs in each of which another egg was contained.

M. A. Lapie wrote, that it had been stated to him, and that he credited the fact, that in Switzerland, for some years, a she-goat had been observed to come daily to a place where there was always a serpent: and that this reptile succeeded in sucking her by twining itself around her leg. This action has often been attributed to serpents.

The Academy received farther:—a letter from M. Remy, who considered the tubercles of the lungs to be produced by an atomic insect like to those which are the origin of the itch, ring-worm, &c.; he believes the affection contagious, and recommends sulphur as a specific:—a letter from M. de la Provostaye, announcing new crystallographical researches on the oxalates:—a note upon a new reaping-machine, by M. Lunel, jun.:—a memoir upon the intimate structure of the spleen in man and mammals by M. Bourgery:—a note from M. J. Rossignol, having for its object the action of naphthaline on fatty bodies; the author has observed also the presence of asparagin in the juice of beetroot, and of nitrate of ammonia in the petty mullein: these and others were referred to commissions.

## LITERARY AND LEARNED.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, April 28.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—E. W. Rowden, fellow of New College; Rev. W. Pearson, Rev. M. Anstis, Exeter Coll.; Rev. J. Jones, Jesus College; Rev. C. Neville, Trinity College; Rev. G. C. Swayne, scholar of Corpus Christi College.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—J. Ruskin, Christ Church; C. Vansittart, Oriel College; H. O. Holmes, Brasenose College, grand chamberlain; M. Shaw, J. M. Fletcher, Brasenose College; W. Ewart, J. Tonkin, Exeter Coll.; J. H. Griffin, H. Hammer, V. C. Day, J. L. Harding, New Inn Hall; J. A. Froude, Oriel College; J. J. Wilkinson, J. Jesse, J. Jameson, W. B. Turner, Queen's College; C. S. Hawkins, A. T. Wilmshurst, J. T. H. Evans, Magd. Hall; J. W. Mason, Jesus College; L. S. Dudman, A. C. Rowley, C. J. S. Bowles, Wadham College; J. Harris, S. Sheddin, J. W. Distin, Pembroke College; W. Vigor, J. Lea, Worcester Coll.; R. F. Wright, St. John's College; L. K. Bruce, Balliol College; C. F. Seymour, R. S. Fox, Univ. College; H. C. W. Ekins, Trinity College.

In a convocation on Thursday last, it was unanimously agreed to accept Lady Chantrey's munificent offer to present to the University the originals of the large figures, on condition that a permanent place be assigned to them in the Western Sculpture Gallery of the new University Galleries now in the course of erection, as laid down in Mr. Cockerell's plan; also the entire series of his Busts, together with his Copies from Antique Statues and Busts, the greater part of which were taken at Rome from moulds made for the Emperor Napoleon. Lady Chantrey has also signified her intention to defray the cost of removing the collection to Oxford.—*Oxford Herald*.

CAMBRIDGE, April 27.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Honorary Master of Arts*.—The Hon. R. H. Dutton, Trinity College.

*Masters of Arts*.—E. Walker, King's College; C. Colson, J. W. Johns, St. John's College; C. Thornton, G. H. Bidwell, Clare Hall; G. R. Lewin, Cath. Hall; E. Hanson, Emmanuel College; R. Baggallay, Caius College.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—W. de St. Croix, St. John's Coll.; J. C. Chase, Queen's Coll.; T. A. Anson, T. Richardson, Jesus College; J. T. White, Magd. College; C. Francis, Trin. Hall; R. G. Creyke, Cath. Hall; R. N. Clarke, Downing College; F. J. Biddulph, Emmanuel College.

F. Fulford, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this University.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 5.—Mr. Hudson Gurney, vice-president, in the chair.—Mr. Haggard exhibited a rare medal in silver, commemorating the sending of troops by the King of Denmark to William III. Mr. Rosser exhibited a facsimile, by rubbing, of a monumental brass in Bray Church, Berks, of the 15th century. The reading of Mr. Repton's paper on *periwigs* was concluded.

## THE PERCY SOCIETY.

At the second anniversary meeting, on Monday, Lord Braybrooke in the chair, the Report of the last year was received and approved of. Mr. C. Mackay and Mr. G. P. R. James were the retiring members of the Council: and in their room Mr. Peter Cunningham, Sir F. Madden, and Mr. W. J. Thoms, were elected. The Society is in a state of high prosperity, issuing an interesting publication every month in the year: no wonder that the list of subscribers is rapidly filling up to the appointed number of five hundred. Last year, the productions of Thomas Deloney, 1607; a collection of Political Ballads of the age of Cromwell; Henry Porter's *Two Angry Women* of Abington, 1599; the *Boke of Curtasye*, MS. of the 15th century, in the British Museum; Kind-Hart's *Dream*, 1592; Walkes in Powles, from an unique MS. in the Bodleian Library, 1604; a Collection of Old Christmas Carols; Nursery Rhymes of England; Patient Grisell; Specimens of English Lyric Poetry of the 13th and 14th centuries; Heywood's *Marriage Triumph*, 1613; and Dekker's *Knights Conjuring*,—were

the works delivered to the subscribers, edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Halliwell, Mr. Rimbault, Mr. Collier, and other distinguished literary antiquaries. Those announced for the ensuing year are possessed of similar rarity and interest. The usual resolutions being moved and agreed to, the meeting separated entirely satisfied with the past transactions, the state of the funds, and the future prospects of the Percy.

## CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2.—Mr. Amyot in the chair. The report stated the unabated prosperity of this society, consisting of 1200 members, and a large number of candidates for admission. The last year's publications have been:—"Travels of Nicander Nucius in England," temp. Henry VIII.; the Latin Poetry of Walter Mapes; three indited Early English Romances; and the Private Diary of Dr. Dee,—severally edited by Dr. J. A. Cramer, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. J. Robson, and Mr. Halliwell. The announcements are also of a very interesting character. The receipts amounted to 1494l. 16s. 10d.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

## THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.  
Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.  
Wednesday.—Medico-Botan., 8 P.M.; Graphic, 8 P.M.; Aborigines' Protection Society, 8 P.M.  
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Soc. of Literature, 4 P.M.  
Friday.—Astronomical, 8 P.M.; Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.  
Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

## FINE ARTS.

## ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE seventy-fourth Exhibition of the Royal Academy is a good average display of English art. There are 1,409 subjects—sculpture, architecture, drawing, and painting; in the latter, of course, all the varieties of history sacred and profane, poetry and fancy, landscape, portraits in oils, chalks, and miniature, familiar life, and animal. There is certainly, as usual, a large preponderance in the line of portraiture; but with all the objections to this feature, as interfering with, and superseding higher branches, there is yet much to be said in its favour *per se*. What awakens the kindly affections of man more sensibly than the likenesses of those he loves, and still more of those he has loved and lost? They are thus a charm and solace for private feelings; and if we extend our view, are they not equally interesting when they represent the great and glorious of our species? In this, in many instances, they are equal to history; and a portrait of Wellington is as well calculated to inspire emulation, as the best picture that ever could be painted of the battle of Waterloo. It is only when this branch usurps the place of still nobler pursuits, and by engrossing their reward and encouragement deprives them of their fair chance in the race of cultivation, that we have to regret its flourishing to so great a pitch, even when it employs the able pencils with which the present Gallery is adorned. But previous to noticing any of these productions in detail, we shall go through with our catalogue (inclining to the order of the Nos. and taking some of the leading works in the superior classes), and notice what has chiefly occurred to us in this arrangement:—

No. 6. *A Magdalen*. W. Etty, R.A.—Not one of the best of this great artist. The arms are ill drawn, without female roundness or beauty, and the flesh throughout pallid and

clayey. The countenance alone is truly Magdalen.

No. 10. *An English Landscape-Composition*. Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A.—A splendid performance. The scenery varied; the colouring rich; the figures skilfully introduced, and sweetly painted. The cows are worthy of Cuypp; and one, white, in the foreground water, is peculiarly natural and solid, giving a bold key, as it were, to the distance, gradually melting from the firmer middle tints into the grey-toned atmosphere of the far horizon.

No. 166. *An Italian Landscape*, by the same, is a noble composition—all calmness in nature, and an introduction of classical architecture in keeping with the surrounding scenery; and No. 262, *Dort*, is as fine a Dutch landscape.

No. 11. *The first introduction of Christianity into Britain*. J. R. Herbert, A.—With some fine passages, this picture has some disagreeable faults. The monk, with his attendant bearing the cross, and the converts in front, male and female, receiving baptism, are well grouped, and expressive. The best figure is the mother at the back, beckoning to her child to come on; her attitude is graceful, and her countenance fine. But the child, in his blue stripes, is a PUNCHINELLO of a boy; and the Briton who is breaking an idol across his knee is almost ludicrous. The idol is also of the Punch family. Still, we would speak respectfully of this piece, as a high effort, and honourable to Mr. Herbert's talents and ambition.

No. 19. *Portrait of a Lady*. R. Rothwell.—The first in rotation which has struck us as an excellent production. It is the head of a lady of, or above, a certain age, with an animated countenance, lively expression of eyes, and altogether of that pleasing beauty which is so charming after the sex is past the bloom and heyday of youth. 323, by the same hand, is surely too transparent: 361, a fair subject; and 377, "the very picture of idleness," a *joyeuse*, laughing bacchante, who does, however, seem as ready for active fun as for sheer idleness.

No. 20. *Vellani dei Mulini, Amalfi*; 128, *Isola Bella*; 313, *Puzzioli*; 347, *Kitchen at Amalfi*; 512, *Torre de Terracina*. C. Stanfield, R.A.—Are of that exquisite order of Italian scenery with which the magic pencil of Stanfield has of late lighted up our exhibitions and embellished our literature. Each, in its way, is most beautiful. The sunshine; the water as lucid as in nature, or as rough as the storm can raise it; the palace or the hovel; the Canelletti range of building, or the insulated tower; the expanse or the ravine,—all the features which nature presents to the eye of genius are embodied with a truth that defies exception. The tone of colouring is as fresh as spring, and hundreds of years will only mellow its harmonious tints. Where there is so much to delight us, we can only say that the distance in the *Isola Bella*, with the picturesque object of the tilted boat, and the rippling waves on the left, in front, is perhaps our favourite among these favourite views.

No. 26. *Two of Modern Time*.—39. *One of the Olden Time*. Etty.—The lady in the first is rather of the Egyptian-browed breed, and her dress is China. The last is a magnificent study of an armed knight; but

No. 33. *The Dance*, by the same master, is indeed a masterpiece of classical invention and loveliness,—a Bacchic dance of nymphs and shepherds, from Homer's description of the shield of Achilles. The female forms are in every attitude of graceful movement. The central figure, in "soft simar of linen," is a Venus, and the linen transparent muslin, but nothing



voluptuous, to offend fastidious taste. Her companions are less nude, yet with sufficient display of Grecian beauty; and the several colours of the costume, in the whole circle, blend deliciously together. The limbs seem pliant and moving. The tumblers in the centre are judiciously introduced to add shadow to the effect; and the crowd around, whether looking on as spectators, or employed in characteristic revels, are painted with all the artist's acknowledged skill. It is one of his finest works.

No. 46. *Welsh Guide*, &c. W. Collins, R.A.—Hardly so highly finished as some previous productions by the same sweetly natural hand; but the children sketched in are well disposed and coloured, and the mountain of Llanberis lends a charm to the back-ground.

No. 104. *Prayer*. A family about to leave their native home, and by the same, is to us rather fanciful for so grave an occasion; but besides other Italian views, and one of *Wilkie's House at Kensington*, alas! his last native home, No. 529, *Dominican Monks returning to the Convent, Bay of Naples*, is worthy of the artist's fame. It is a very delightful painting: the bay spread out in all its beauty, the convent perched upon its rocky summit, and the worthy brethren, enjoying their mulish and refreshing ride with all the gusto of that description of persons of whom it is written,

"No earl, or squire, or knight of the shire,  
Lives half so well as a holy friar."

These are not, however, caricatured fatnesses, but ordinary Neapolitan monks.

No. 50. *Portraits: a Family Group*, by the late Sir D. Wilkie, who has three other posthumous works in the Exhibition, viz. Nos. 116 and 117. *Portraits of the Pasha of Egypt and the Grand Signor*; and 714, *Sketch of a Turkish Letter-Writer*.—The pasha looks cunning enough, and the sultan very like his father. The letter-writer is characteristic; but as copies, or the originals, were much seen at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, we need only say of the family group, that the father is well enough, the mother rather in a constrained theatrical posture, and the child trying to get on the bonnet an amusing little incident for such a circle; and we might guess a friendly painter.

No. 62. *The Play-Scene in Hamlet*. D. Mac-lise, R.A.—This is the picture which attracts a never-failing crowd around it; and well does the genius it displays deserve such homage. In execution it is marvellous. Never was scene more potently filled. Shakspeare is on the canvas in all his imagination and might. It would require a page of our journal merely to enumerate its striking points. The conscience-stricken king raises his hand to his scowling forehead, on which is placed a crown similar to that which the murderer is filching from his sleeping victim in the garden; and the queen is gazing on the tragedy with a fixed look of intense expression, but still leaving it doubtful to the sense if she were or were not cognisant of the crime. Above the actors is a shadowy arm, and something like a form of prodigious poetical power—a glorious invention of the painter! Two pages behind the royal chair of state, standing on tiptoe to get a glance at the stage, is a happy relief; and behind them again the fair attendants of the court and the armed guards are richly painted, and the former full of expression. In the centre lies Hamlet, with his eyes rivetted on the king as he is usually seen on the stage; and the sweet Ophelia, a lovely creature, is swayed by emotions of painful interest and grief. We had nearly forgotten

the old Polonius with his wand on the opposite side, admirably conceived and delineated. Behind Ophelia's chair the court again supplies its maids of honour, courtiers, and guards, who balance the whole of the numerous characters with consummate skill. A want of perspective is the only fault we can allege against this masterly design.

Mr. Maclise has two others, 273 and 428, the first entitled, *The Return of the Knight*, a charming performance; and the last, *The Origin of the Harp*, a bold attempt to embody in painting Moore's poetical idea of a female metamorphosed into the instrumental symbol of Green Erin, her hair falling over to form "the golden strings."

No. 94. *Dorotha disguised as a Shepherd Boy*. T. Uwins, R.A.—A small picture, but a perfect gem. The heroine is charmingly executed, and the landscape around her one glow of rich colour. The curate and his companions peeping from behind are excellently in character.

No. 135. *Sisters*. C. L. Eastlake, R.A.—We have passed by some valuable works to notice this picture, which has powerfully excited our admiration. Of the English school, we never saw any thing so near to Raffaele in his purest style. Another word need not be said.

(To be continued.)

#### THE DRAMA.

*Drury Lane*, now nearly devoted to benefits,—including that of the justly popular and very versatile favourite, Miss P. Horton, this evening,—will close on the 24th of May; and *Covent Garden* did close on Saturday last week, with a farewell address spoken by Mr. C. Mathews. The *English Opera House* opens next Monday with a clever comic company and an excellent corps de ballet. On Monday last the German opera commenced at Covent Garden. There was a new tenor of small power; but since then the fine vocal talents of Madame S. Heinefetter and Staudigl have fully sustained the reputation of these entertainments. As yet there have been no novelties; but several new performers and new pieces are announced. The *Italian Opera* has not been doing much. The feuds and intestine wars among the rival "Signoras and Signors" paralyse the management, insult the country, and disappoint the subscribers. It is astonishing that such rapacity and impertinence should be tolerated from a pack of and

*Hanover Square Rooms*.—The sixth and last Quartett Concert, on Friday the 29th, gave an excellent selection of music, and was in every way equal to the previous concerts, which we have duly noticed.

A promising pianofortist, Miss Orger, gave a pleasant concert on Tuesday morning. Her performance—solo and in concert—met with deserved encouragement from her audience. She was effectively supported by Misses Birch, Dolby, Lacombe, Rainforth, Mrs. T. H. Severn; Messrs. Harrison, H. Phillips, J. Parry, Stretton, Blagrove, Lazarus, and Lindley. The room was tolerably filled.

On Monday evening Mr. H. Russell gave another of his delightful musical *soirées* at the London Tavern, which was fully attended, and the applause bestowed by his audience unanimous.

*Music Hall, Store Street*.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Blewett's attractive and sterling concert was fully attended. The music was selected with much discretion. The madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest flowers," was beautifully executed; also, "What means this strange-

ness now of late?"—in both of which the choir of the chapel-royal effectively assisted. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Russell, and H. Phillips (who sung Lover's charming "Molly Bawn," in place of "The Lakes of Killarney," encored), also lent their aid.

#### VARIETIES.

*Handy Andy*. Part V.—Our notice has been again attracted to this very popular publication, by the style and beauty of the Etchings with which Mr. Lover, with his own hand, adorns it. He has improved wonderfully in his new art; and Handy's first attempt at music is a perfect piece of character, executed in a manner of no less originality than merit.

*Sir D. Wilkie's Sketches*, sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson last week, netted 6,668*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. The unfinished *School*, one of his most national and characteristic works, was sold for seven hundred and fifty guineas; and, we should say, very cheap for an engraving-speculation.

*Strawberry Hill*.—Some new arrangements about the prints to be sold in town caused, we believe, the first two days of the week to be blank here; but on Wednesday the sale was resumed, and some of the coins brought very high prices—one of Marc Antony nearly 70*l*. The Queen Elizabeth, of antique portraiture, mentioned in the *Lit. Gaz.* a few weeks since, sold for 36*l*. 15*s*.; and is now, where it ought to be, in the British Museum. Yesterday the pictures, miniatures, and porcelain (the most interesting portion of the sale), were submitted to Mr. Robins' hammer.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

*In the Press*.—Miss Sheridan Carey, the daughter of the distinguished connoisseur William Carey, and niece of Dr. John Carey, is, we are informed, preparing for publication, under royal auspices, a selection of the tales, sketches, and poetical pieces, which she has contributed to the periodical literature of the country, with the addition of several original papers by the authoress.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

An *Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs*, being the Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum abridged, by J. C. Loudon. 8vo, 50*s*.—Some Account of the Trade in Slaves from Africa as connected with Europe and America, by James Bandinel, Esq., 8vo, 9*s*.—The Game of Grammar, by Mr. Marcell, in a box, 8*s*. or done up in a volume, 8*s*. cloth.—History of Scotland, by Patrick F. Tytler, 8vo edit., Vol. VIII., 12*s*.—The Gypsies, their Origin, Continuance, and Destination; or, the Sealed Book Opened, by S. Roberts, 5th edit., 8vo, 10*s*. 6*d*.—An Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, by A. Nesbit and Sons, 12mo, 3*s*.—Consumption, the New Cure: Asthma, the New Remedy, by W. H. Kittoe, M.D., 18mo, 5*s*.—Thoughts on Salvation, by T. Regge, 18mo, 1*s*. 6*d*.—Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by F. Churchill, M.D., fcp., 12*s*. 6*d*.—Sir Uvedale Price on the Picturesque, edited by Sir T. D. Lauder, 8vo, 2*s*.—Chemistry of Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, by Thomas Griffiths, 12mo, 5*s*.—A Tale for Children, 12mo, 2*s*. 6*d*.—Lizars' Text Book of Anatomy, Part II, 12mo, 2*s*. 6*d*.—Practical Geodesy, by Butler Williams, 8vo, 12*s*. 6*d*.—Rambles and Researches in Thuringian Saxony, by J. F. Stanford, 8vo, 10*s*. 6*d*.—The Education of Mothers of Families, by M. Aimé Martin, translated from the French by E. Lee, fcp., 8vo, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Leila in England: a Continuation of Leila on the Island, by Miss Tytler, 12mo, 6*s*.—Memoir of the late James Hailey, A.B., by the Rev. W. Arnott, 2d edit., 12mo, 4*s*.—Cicero's Political Works, translated by F. Barham, 2 vols, 8vo, 21*s*.—Heroes and Hero Worship, by T. Carlyle, new edit., 12mo, 9*s*.—Wilhelm Meister, translated by Carlyle, 3 vols, 18*s*.—Carlyle's Miscellanies, 5 vols, post 8vo, 35*s*.—Bernard Leslie: a Tale of the last Ten Years, by the Rev. W. Gresley, fcp., 4*s*. 6*d*.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For the sake of giving variety to our literary pages, we have this week, in our first Review, endeavoured to afford our readers some idea of a class and style of works happily cultivated by our neighbours across the channel. We have seen some comic ballads very charmingly and originally illustrated with designs round the borders of the text.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary

## THE ROYAL MARRIAGE PICTURE.

Messrs. HENRY GRAVES and Co., her Majesty's Printers and Publishers in Ordinary, have authority to announce that, BY HER MAJESTY'S ESPECIAL PERMISSION, they will have the honour of exhibiting in their Gallery, 6 Pall Mall, on Monday next, and during the week (by Ticket only).

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\* Tickets issued previous to this date, and not yet presented, will be admitted during the week.

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